THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douzlas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bec the week ending June 3, 1887, was as May 28.....14,005 Sauday, May 29. 14,300
Monday, May 30. 14,425
Tuesday, May 31. 13,780
Wednesday, June 1 13,800
Thursday, June 2 13,825 ...14.049

Average...... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1887.

[SEAL.]

Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly swern,
deposes and says that he is secretary of The
Bee Publishing company, that the actual
average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for Average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of for June. 1886, 12.298 copies; for July, 1886, 12.314 copies; for August. 1886, 12,464 copies; for Septem-ber. 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,389 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,327 copies; for January, 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies. 1887, 14,227 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A GREAT deal of Kansas City capital is being invested in Omaha. There are some men in Kansas City who are very level-headed.

ALL persons in favor of separating polities from the public school management, will vote to-day for the non-partisan school board.

JOHN SHERMAN'S boom is having a very healthy growth. If the early bird catches the worm, the Ohio statesman is very likely to "eatch on."

A MYSTERIOUS malady has developed among the imported horses in Illinois which is proving very disastrous. The veterinarians are unable to determine the nature of the disease. A general quarantine of animals affected is being established.

THE San Francisco wheat shorts are being squeezed even more severely than those of Chicago. They were made to pay an advance of 25 cents a bushel on last Friday and are threatened with a further advance of 40 cents. The syndicate that is managing the Chicago corner is interested also in the San Francisco

EASTERN yachting circles are intensely interested in the performances of the yacht, Thistle, which is to come into American waters to contest for the great trophy, the America's cup. The new craft is undoubtedly a swifter boat than any yet sent over for the prize. but she will have to show better qualities than she has thus far to have a claim to be regarded as a certain winner against our fast yachts.

MR. BLAINE has not always commended himself to the esteem of Englishmen, but he will, nevertheless, be cordially received in England, and if he seeks popular honors will receive them. He will probably, however, avoid publicity as much as possible, in order that his conduct shall not be liable to any misconstruction at home, where it is hardly necessary to say it will be observed with great interest.

THE political situation in Mexico is evidently not an entirely happy one. There are partly good reasons for believing that the clerical party, which in the nature of things can have no love for the republic, is doing a good deal of insidious work, designed to injure the present government. The idea that there is any serious movement in behalf of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is however, not at all credible. Mexico will never again be good ground on which to establish a monarchy.

CHICAGO is taking great pride in the fact that it has had one convention this year and is to have another. We have no wish to dampen the enthusiasm of our sister city, but we feel called upon to remark that Omaha has entertained two national conventions this year, and has one more in view. With every facility for entertainment, a delightful climate, and a people running over with hospitality, it is not surprising that Omaha should have the preference as a conventional centre.

fear.

WE are assured by our democratic cotemporary that there is no conspiracy against Chief of Police Seavey, and in proof of that assertion the fact is stated that the BEE has published a dispatch from Santa Barbara confirming in part the statements which appeared in a Los Angeles paper regarding Mr. Seavey. So far as the publication is concerned there was no conspiracy, but there is a suspicious unanimity and harmony in the warfare on Seavey by papers whose editors were left out in the cold by Governor Thayer, and whose candidate for chief of police was left out by the com-

Ir is likely that William E. Chandler will be chosen to represent New Hampshire in the United States senate for the unexpired term of the late Senator Pike. Mr. Chandler's ambition has for some time taken this direction, and from the vantage ground of the senate he will doubtless make himself felt in the national campaign of next year. It is also surprised that he will keep a shasp eye on Secretary Whitney and his reorganization of the navy department. There are people who do not regard Mr. Chandler as a model statesman, but he is unques-tionably a man of decided ability and a partisan who can be depended upon not to drift.

A Base Stander Refuted. On Sunday, May 29th, the following

statement appeared in the Omaha Herald under the caption of "The Casual Listener":

"The Listener heard yesterday why Gov. Thayer is so sore on Editor Rothacker. When the gambling bill was before the governor for consideration, Goodly Boker went to Rosewater and asked his assistance and influence with Thayer. Rosewater, so the story runs, told Boker to send down \$2,500 to Thayer. The money was raised among the sporting fraternity, and Rothacker having heard of it, decided to checkmate the Rosewater-Boker racket. He went to Lincoln with this aim and told Thaver that he had positive evidence that the \$2,500 had been raised and sent to Lincoln to be given to him (Thayer) if he would veto the bill. Rothacker told him that he would print the whole thing if the bill was not signed. Thayer, under this stress, did sign the bill and the money was returned to the Omaha contributors, but Thayer has had it in for Rothacker ever since."

So the story runs! Who concocted this story and by whom was it circulated? We venture to assert by none other than the "Casual Listener" and his runaway mate the rowdy editor who never will forgive Governor Thayer for refusing to appoint him member of the police commission.

It is the most audacious and villainous attempt ever made in this state by any man or paper to blacken the reputation of a chief executive, and inculpate the editor of a leading daily, in a conspiracy to bribe a governor.

A letter enclosing copy of the slanderous article was promptly mailed by the editor of the BEE to Governor Thayer, who made the following response:

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—Hon. E. Rose-water, Omaha, Neb., Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 30th ult. I have to say that I noticed the charge made by 'Listener" in the Omaha Herald that a fund was made up to be used to defeat the anti-gambling bill, and that you said "put down \$3,500 for Thaver," and that Rothacker threatened to publish the whole thing if I vetoed the bill. I never heard of any except your statement that a fund had been raised to steal the bill, until I read in the Herald by 'Listener" that I was to be paid to veto the bill. You never mentloned the subject to me, and you never said anything that could be distorted into such a statement. On the contrary you wrote me, strongly urging me to sign the bill.

Mr. Rothacker never mentioned such a subject to me. He never threatened me with giving that or anything else away. There was nothing to give away for the reason that the whole statement, in every particular, is one of the foulest slanders, without a shred of anything to hold it together. The charge is as infamous as the

source from which it comes. I never had a doubt about signing the bill. but delayed it on account of parties in Omaha, who telegraphed me, asking how long a time I could give them to be heard. I replied, "till Tuesday night." That was the latest time within which I could act on it. My mind was fully made up to approve the bill, though John McShane telegraphed me to veto it. Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER. This letter reached Omaha while the editor of the BEE was at Chicago in attendance at an Associated press meeting, hence the unavoidable delay in making it public.

Goodly Brucker, who is represented as having been advised by Rosewater to bribe Governor Thayer with \$2,500, denounces that statement as an unmitigated fabrication and is ready to testify at any time that he never talked with Rosewater about the governor, and never advised with him. or sought his influence or advice to induce the governor to withhold his signature from the bill. It strikes us that the best the Herald can do, under these circumstances, is to make an unqualified retraction.

The Pacific Railroad Debt.

The Pacific railroads commission is prosecuting its work with commendable industry, but thus far to really little effect. What small amount of information it has been able to extract from the gentlemen with uncertain memories who have appeared before it, that was not previously known to everybody reasonably well posted regarding the history of these roads, is of very questionable value. The New York Commercial Advertiser remarks that one conclusion at least ought to have been reached by all who have tollowed the delving process of the commission, and that is, "that congress can hardly be expected to bring the railroad debt complications to an early or satisfactory settlement. Far from aid ing such a consummation the committee's revelations are likely to furnish an almost insurmountable obstacle." It thinks the facts regarding the bits of jobbery connected with the Kansas Pacific consolidation and the Missouri Pacicific complications, "while not at all new, and not especially pertinent to the discussion, will furnish speech material sufficient to last the Vances and Riddlebergers of the next congress through the entire session." It is not probable that this promise will in the least degree annoy the corporations. The longer they are talked at the better they will be pleased. Practical legislation in the interest of the people is what they

Assuming that congress is not likely to bring the question of debt settlement to a vote, our New York contemporary suggests that it remains for the railroad managers to plan what they can do on their side. It urges Mr. Adams, of the Union Pacific, to take the initiative and make plans for floating a public mortgage sufficient to retire at its maturity the whole government debt of his road. This, our contemporary believes, could easily be done, and probably at a low rate of interest, in the present condition of the company and of the bond market. The trouble with the Commercial-Advertiser is that it does not know what it is talking about when it tackles the Union Pacific debt settlements. The next congress will in all probability make some provision for solving the Pacific rallroad debt problem. The subject has been under discussion during three preceding sessions, and the issues involved are as thoroughly understood now as they ever will be. Mr. Adams has presented his plan of settlement to congress several times, but he has not been able to convince the national legislature that his plan is in the public interest. Although the Pacific railroad committees have recommended Mr. Adams, fundag scheme, leading members view it in another light. Mr. Adams insists that ancient history, as relating to Pacific railroad management, should be expunged, and the entire debt, whether honestly and legally incurred or fraudently contract-

ed, shall be legalized by congress and

other words, Mr. Adams proposes that the enormous Pacific railroad debt, which in its bushwhacking column, conducted | is fully three times as large as the actual value of the road, shall be salted down for three generations, and interest and principal taxed up against the people in the territory tributory to the road. The holders of Pacific railroad stocks which represent fully twice as much capital as the roads could be duplicated for to-day would come in for their regular dividends. This feature of the funding scheme is the stumbling block to a settlement. There are those in congress who insist that the government has no right to legalize the Credit Mobilier robberies, and impose upon the people of the trans-Missourl region the payment of these debts in excessive tolls. The government having failed to protect itself against these robberies of its debtor. should either make an effort to recover the fraudulently gotten property or compel the stockholders to make good the theft out of their own pockets, the same as the stockholders of a national bank would be obliged to do if its managers had robbed the bank. This is the keynote of the situation. A proposition to fund the honest debt of the Pacific roads will meet with no objection, but the scheme to pile a mountain of fraudulent debts upon the company and compel its patrons for the next eighty years to groan under the burden is unjust and utterly defensible.

Restricted Rights of Way. The council passed a resolution at its last meeting directing the Union Pacific and Burlington roads to comply with the provisions of the ordinance which grants them permission to bridge Thirteenth street. That thorougfare has for years been obstructed by stone piers and wooden piling regardless of the conditions under which the right of way was granted by the city and in violation of promises repeatedly made by the railway managers. It remains to be seen whether the roads will now comply with the order of the council. In this connection it may be pertinent to call attention to the imperative necessity of proper safeguards in legislating franchises and granting rights of way to railroads within the corporate limits. Cincinnati affords a striking example for Omaha in this respect. A few years ago Cincinnati granted extraordinary privileges to the Big Four railway company in the way of allowing streets to be closed and others occupied by the road, for the purpose of securing to the city a union passenger depot. The act granting the franchise explicitly stated that the depot should forever be open to all roads centering at Cincinnati upon fair and reasonable terms, and upon completion of the building and approaches thereto the Baltimore & Ohio, Ohio & Mississippi, Cincinnati Southern and the Bee line, together with the Big Four, occupied it with their trains and harmony prevailed. But about a month ago the Big Four, being the owner of the track approaches to the depot, notified the Ohio & Mississippi president that after June 30 he would not be allowed to use the approaches, which will completely shut that road out of the passenger station. The Big Four admits the right of the Ohio & Mississippi to use the rail approaches thereto, and since all the available ground is occupied by the Big Four it follows that the mere right to use the station building amounts to nothing. The mistake Cincinnati made was in not including the approaches to the station in the franchise.

Omaha should profit by the experience of Cincinnati and hereafter grant no right of way or franchise without proper instructions and specific conditions as to the rights of connecting lines.

The Allen Land Law.

We have referred to the opinion given by Congressman Payson, author of the act restricting the holding of lands in the territories and the District of Columbia by alien persons, associations or corporations, that the law goes to the extent of prohibiting such aliens from investing in mining property in the territories. The case brought to his attention was that of a mining company organized under the laws of Texas and running mines in New Mexico, which was endeavoring to dispose of shares of its stock to English investors. who were about to purchase when the existence of this law was brought to their knowledge. This put a stop to the transaction, and the view taken of the law by its author may be expected not only to stop all investments of foreign capital in the stock of corporations owning real property in the territories, but to prove exceedingly disquieting to those who now hold such investments. The provisions of this act are embraced in four sections, in substance as follows:

Section 1. None but citizens of the United States or domestic corporations can acquire any land except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the collection of previous debts, provided such restriction shall not apply to cases where the right to hold or acquire lands is secured to citizens of

other countries by treaty. Sec. 2. No corporation or association more than 20 per cent of whose stock is owned by

aliens, can acquire such real estate. Sec. 3. No corporation, except for construction or operation of railroads, canals or turnpikes, can acquire more than 5,000 acres of and in the territories,

Sec. 4. Any violation of the act is punisha ble by forfeiture. It has undoubtedly been the popular impression regarding the purpose of this act that it was intended to prevent the acquisition by aliens of large areas of land in the territories, a practice that has grown to be a serious abuse which called loudly for a remedy. The debates on the bill in congress dwelt entirely upon this practice, Mr. Payson himself having presented a tabulated statement showing that aliens and foreign corporations had over 20,000,000 acres of land in the United State, and stated that the list should include some 10,000,000 acres more. If, however, the view of Mr. Payson regarding the meaning and scope of the law is correct, it assumes an importance much more grave and far-reaching than it has been generally supposed to have. If mining companies owning real estate in the territories cannot dispose of shares of their stock to foreign capitalists, it is evident that neither can railroad companies having land in the territories. The principle under the law, as construed by its author, that applies to the one form of corporation, must obviously apply to the other. What effect this must have upon the financial interests of the country becomes a very serious ques-

tion. The purpose of rescuing the agricul-

funded at low rates for eighty years. In | tural lands of the territories from the grasp of alien owners, whether individuals, associations or corporations, was wise and necessary. The misfortune is that such action was not taken years ago, before millions of acres were absorbed by these foreign speculators, who have thereby vastly increased their wealth to the detriment of our people. But whether it is desirable to carry the exclusion from investment of foreign capital as far as Mr. Payson's construction of the law would carry it is a question that needs to be very carefully considered. A San Francisco contemporary thoughtfully observes that the principle which applies in securing the agricultural lands against alien possession cannot obtain as to mining ground. It says: "The mining law of the United States limits a single claim to 1,500 feet by 600, about twenty acres, and as a rule mining ground is useless for any other purpose than mining. Mining, unlike farming, does not produce immediate results, unless in very exceptional cases. There is generally a long series of calls or assessments before the first dividend, all of which money is spent in the country for wages, machinery and other operating expenses. Every dollar in dividends represents a large antecedent as well as continuous outlay, and the payment of a great many men." It may be remarked, also, that except for the investment of foreign capital in this direction development would be very much slower. It is plainly a very different matter whether a million of dollars of foreign capital is employed in opening mines, taking the chances of success or failure, or is invested in agricultural lands from which a profit, to be exacted of the people at

the will of the owner, is assured. It will thus be seen that this law raises questions of the greatest importance, touching vast financial interests in two continents. Its cardinal principle the American people will insist shall be adhered to, but it may be found judicious to so amend the law that it shall not operate to the exclusion of all foreign investments in this country in which real property in the territories is involved.

WE are informed that several assessors have simply copied last year's assessment roll, which is returned this year without formal change. This is gross negligence, to call it by a mild name. Quite apart from the substantial improvements made in every part of the city in 1886 the advance in the market value of real estate was fully twenty-five per cent over the preceding year. There was also a very general subdivision of acre property into fown lots. Land that had been taxed on a valuation of \$100 per aera was last year subdivided into lots which readily sell for from \$500 to \$1,000 each. In other words the acre property assessed for \$100 has been selling for from \$2,500 to \$5,000. To list such property at the assessed valuation of 1886 shows either criminal neglect or nexcusable partiality.

WHILE Omaha is one of the healthiest cities in America her city authorities should not neglect the ordinary sanitary precautions. There are a number of wretchedly built tenement houses in this city, crowded from cellar to garret, where malaria is bred and epidemic disease is stored for want of drainage. These tenement lodgers are compelled to drink the water drawn from wells, into which the contents of closets are filtered. Our compel the owners of tenement houses to provide proper drainage for their lots and buildings before the hot weather sets in.

"WE do like enterprise," but that pinktinted mammoth Sunday edition, with its acres of sign boards of Omaha, Cheyenne Hastings, St. Joe, Chicago, Grand Island and Red Oak business houses recalls the graveyard song of the sexton, "We Have Taken Them In! We Are Taking Them

It is very probable that were President Cleveland to go to St. Louis during the meeting there of the Grand Army he would hear some things not conducive to his peace of mind. But he isn't going, so far as he knows at present, and it is well for both the veterans and the president that such is the case.

PAT FORD's objection to Chief Seavey is that he dyes his whiskers. That's a fashion Pat considers abominable. If the chief of police had only dyed his nose a bright Frank Walter's ruby he would be all right.

smash the party slates by electing the non-partisan board of education ticket. The managers of our public schools should be kept out of the political cesspool. INTELLIGENT and conscientious citizens must rebuke bourbonism in both parties

THE patrons of the public schools must

to-day. The intrusion of political hacks into our school management is an outrage.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Red Cloud has contracted for electric

Hastings real estate is ruling high and changing hands rapidly. The electric light plant in Columbus will be ready by July 1.

A soldiers' and sailors' reumon will be held at Ravenna, beginning July 4. The assessed valuation of property in Columbus this year amounts to \$391,457 The striped ground squirrel is harvest-ing a fair share of the crop in Dundy

Hog thieves made several long hauls in the vicinity of Weeping Water last

Hartington will blow up \$300 on the Fourth. Omaha will send \$10,000 by the same route. The Kansas City & Omaha railroad graders have reached McCool Junction in the southwest.

A book agent was run in at St. Edwards for peddling the "Life of Christ" without a license and relieved of the profits on a week's sales.

The Newton hotel of Central City, a large three-story building, is completed and will be dedicated with a banquet tomorrow night. Plattsmouthers are talking of sending out an expedition in search of the stree railway company recently lost in the wilderness of the boom.

The Elkhorn Valley road from Fremont west is being ballasted with gravel, fifty carloads a day being distributed along the track. The road will soon be in firstclass condition.

A Kansas sufferer with an innocent mug and a team of horses tarried in Benkleman long enough to dispose of the The courts seized the stakes.

animals and fall into the arms of a sheriff. He had borrowed the team.

Creighton, Knox county, proposes to head off rival towns looking for the Omaha-Yankion road by surveying a portion of the road and presenting the right of way to the builders.

The commissioners of Dawson county have plowed up considerable indignation and ugly interrogations by purchasing scrapers in Omaha for \$9 each which could be bought at home for \$6.50. An expert cracksman made a safe call on E. W. De Witt's store in Neligh

a few nights ago, and extracted \$80 from the cash box. As usual in such cases, the rude intruder forgot to leave a clue. Pawnee City recently sent a train-load of products to Chicago, bearing on the

outer walls banners with strange devices, among others the following slip of the pen: "Hogs pay the taxes in Pawnee county. E. R. Bison, a prominent farmer

Platte county, was suddenly robbed dyspentic symptoms last week by a kick from a horse. The animal planted his shoe impressively on his pit for good luck. The Nebraska City News grows weary of the talk of booms. After careful observation and due regard for truth, the

News fails to see a genuine, substantial boom, outside of Omaha. Other towns are simply progressing. The progress of woman's rights in Ne-braska is sufficient to warrant Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby in changing the Woman's Tribune from a monthly to a weekly publication. Clara hopes to hammer a large hole in the prejudices of mankind

before many years. May Shoemaker, a McCook waiter made a pincushion of her mouth and swallowed a point. The doctors laid her out on a bench, slapped her vigorously on the back, dosed her with emetics and pumped her dry. The pin was finally expelled and May blossoms in June.

The town of York has entered into a contract with the Strang company, of Omaha, for a system of waterworks. The company has secured a franchise for twenty-five years. Five miles of pipe will be laid and fifty hydrants put in, for which the city pays \$3,000 per annum.

The Hastings Independent calls loudly for a protective asylum for fools, with whom the city seems to be overstocked This does not include the number taken in by the railroad fakirs lately. It refers solely to those speculators who followed a brass-mounted sharp and invested \$300 in suide chains and Waterbury watches last week.

R. G. Carr and Herbert Sargent became involved in a fistic dispute at West Union. Sargent displayed considerable eloquence with his palms and was about to close with a brilliant peroration when Carr pulled a knife, knocked down his adversary and shashed his back in a horrible manner. Sargent is in a precarious condition and Carr is under bonds.

A bunch of commercial drummers settled down for a day's sport by a dam site in Wayne, loaded with bottled bait. The chroniques of the time affirm that they put to the test the presidential method of wooing the festive bullhead from his lair. They disposed of the bait hemselves, threw the bottles into the creek and returned to town loadedwith fish stories and snake bites.

Platte county's man-eating stallion coninues business at the old stand. With ap unquestioned record of three men che wed up and digested, he thirsts for more gore. Last week he planted his teeth on Peter Moran's shoulder twice and secured a mouthful. Pete managed to escape with the remainder. The animal is said to be too valuable to kill, and he will continue his cannibalistic career unmolested.

Creighton is a rank prohibition town but an occasional jug is snaked in to stimulate the natives. One evening last week a well-known source was seen hug-ging the shadows of back yards on his way home, with a suspicions looking vessel in his grip. A party of nosegays in-stantly started out to head him off. The judge gracefully uncorked and passed the jug around. It was loaded with butermilk, liberally mixed with croton oil The Dundy Democrat rushes to the

rescue of the scalp editor of its Lincoln namesake with a victim of aboriginal af-fection. His name is James Daily, an old-time scout and Indian shooter. Way back in the sixties a band of Sioux tied James to a stake, warmed his shins and shied tomahawks at his flowing locks. In a spirit of charity they peeled his pate and left him to the tender care of a cavalry company, which came up unexpect Daily survived for a worse fate He is now said to be in Omaha actively engaged in scalping interiors with whisky straight and crooked.

The Plattsmouth Journal smotes the air with double leaded lines proclaiming that Cass county needs a court house One year ago, in an hour of inspire liberality, the city offered to build and equip commodious quarters for the county officials, but they for the county officials, but they spurned the innovation and burrowed an but they extra hole in the clay bank supporting the moss covered county building, and settled down with rheumatics for com panions. Back of their primitive idea was a secret desire to maim, with drop-sical quarters, an official noted for his grip on public pap, but he grew fat physically and financially on the job, and the commissioners, it is believed, are now

ready to take anything that is offered. The perrenial blush of John L. Minor, bashful clerk in the store department of the B. & M. in Plattsmouth, has wilted in the sunlight of recent developments. During the frigid infancy of the year Mr. Minor contracted a severe dose of cold feet and quietly sped to St. Joseph for treatment. His early return to duty convinced his companions that the trip was successful. For four average months John kept locked in his bosom the thrilling shadows of a great secret. and frequent mysterious trips to Atchison intensified the belief that somebody was about to "drap." Last week he braced up, hurried to Atchison and returned Sunday with Mrs. Minor, nee Miss Emma D. Hobbs. They were married on the 24th of last January.

The harvest of graduates has comnenced. Every school of prominence in the state has its contingent and a score or more laborious essays have already enlivened the colums of the country press The uls of the human race and govern ment, monarchial maladies and repub hean reform, ancient and modern cras, and other topics of thrilling interest are dissected and the meat of the moss-covered spread out with gorgeous periods before applauding parents and friends. It is the rosy morn of their life, the bo quet period, a brief flower-laden calm preceding the stormy struggle for place, profit or power. To them the battle for bread, the strife of wage workers and moneyed men are as chaff on the billows on a simoon—they are in visible to the gaze of inexperience. It is best so. Let them enjoy the full measure of youthful school time happiness. Trial and toll will come later on

lowa Items. Chariton people are moving for factories.

The union labor party has been organized in Marshall county. Another bridge is likely to be built across the river at Dubuque.

A large force of beggars are rounding up the charitable in Humboldt. Brewer county old settlers will hold their annual picnic on the 16th. Five thousand strangers were in Iowa

City during the A. O. H. reunion last Two heavy weight sluggers disfigured themselves in the interest of science and \$50 in a saloon in Hawarden recently.

R. A. Tupper, a professed Sunday

school leader in Fairfield, was taken in by New York sharps who peddled bogus money. The biblical chump squealed in court and gave himself away.

Sionx City is making every preparation to give the firemen of the state a cordial welcome at the annual tournament com-mencing on Wednesday. The cash prizes to be contested for amount to \$3,065.

The fats and the leans of Des Moines played at ball last Wednesday, the former perspiring at a score of 13 to 7. There was a noticeable absence of "kicking" as the umpire wore a coat of mail, a revolver, two knives and a Winchester

A sad suicide of a promising young editor is reported at Storm Lake. Recently the multifarious duties of the profession involved him in a published scandal and brought upon his worried head the wrath of the female population. Death was his only haven of rest and be accepted his fate without a murmur. The immediate cause of his taking off was a report of a concert and an exhibit of short horn cattle, which appeared in the paper as follows: "The concert given last night by sixteen of Storm Lake's most beautiful and interesting young ladies was highly appreciated. They were elegantly dressed and sang in a most charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounce them the finest breed of horns in the country. A few of them are of a rich brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white. the heifers were fine-bodied, tight-limbed animals, and promise to prove good property.'

Two hundred Vermonters are arranging to settle in Hettinger county. Gopher tails command face value three cents each, in Barnes county.

The Episcopalians of Huron will erect

a \$10,000 church of granite this season, gothic style. Governor Church is trying to inject a little reform into the management of

territorial institutions. A tin company, backed by \$10,000,000 of English money, has been formed to develop the tin mines in the hills.

The new artesian well at Yankton struck water-bearing rock at a depth of 475 feet. About sixty feet remain to be drilled before the level of heavy flow is struck. The contractors say they are after the largest flowing well in the world.

TRICKS OF THE FAKIR.

Averice is What He Banks Upon. "The foundation on which every sharper works is averice," said the fakir, after lighting a fresh eigar, "and he is as apt to catch the citizen of a big town as the farmer living by himself. I was attached to a circus for several seasons and my statistics proved that the biggest share of my money came from towns-people. I had a wheel of fortune, two or three patent medicines, a prize draw ing, etc., and I have taken more money at once out of a lawyer or merchant than out of a countryman. It is curious how all sorts of people will invest their money on a wheel of fortune. There never was one made which didn't give the operator 75 per cent advantage to begin with, and by trickery this advantage is increased 15 or 20 per cent. You must know that the operator has things so fixed that he can stop the wheel at will. In a town in Rhode Island s member of the common council, who was accounted one of the sharpest men in the locality, left \$200 with me before he quit my wheel. there is any raffling or dice shaking, it is all fixed, of course. In the prize draw-ings you may find gold and silver watches and sums of money displayed, but

these cannot by any possibility be drawn. "I know saveral men who have grown rich and retired from the business on the sale of liver invigorators and consumptive cures. Both remedies are made of the same materials-to-wit, water. whisky, and one or two extracts. In Dayton, O., a fakir connected with our show sold 130 bottles of liver invigerator four hours, and not over one-quarter of the lot was sold to farmers. When you appeal to a man's avarice you hit him nard; when you get him to thinking his liver is out of order, or that he is con-sumptive, you can take his last cent. You have seen the glass bulbs filled with red-dish fluid which fakirs claim to test the blood with? Any one of average sense must know they are frauds, but I have seen the best physicians in a town pay only thing connected with the outside of a circus which is not a fraud on the public is the electric battery. That's all right, and the owner will give you all your money calls for, and sometimes

"Now, take the three-card monte busi

ness or thimble rigging. Those two games

have been worked for the last fifty years

all over the United States, and the public has been warned against them tens of thousands of times. They are still the most prolitable games to be worked. Even old gamblers are entired to bel. Several years ago, while I was taking a vacation at a health resort in Wisconsin, couple of the fraternity called for my assistance to help 'work' a farmer. Th intended victim was a sharp, keen man, about thirty years old. He had been ev-erywhere and was up to all dodges. He had been tried with the gold brick and treasure dodges but had refused to bite. We held a council and decided upon a plan. He had three or four fine horses olan. He had three or us drove out to for sale, and the trio of us drove out to his place to make a purchase. We were Illinois stock raisers and horsemen, and it was apparent that he sized us up for sharp fellows. One of my companions whom I will call Jim, did most of the talking, and he alone desired to do the buying. Jaek and myself sat down on an old hay rack in the barnyard, and scarcely noticed the horses as they were paraded up and down infront of us. At the proper time Jack took out his cards and began to show me how it was done. I bet him that I could pick out the card, and we began to talk in loud tones and attract attention. The farmer finally came over. He knew all about the game and smiled in pity at the idea of being caught, but in less than ten minutes, and that without any urging from any of us, he had bet and won \$10. That was the entering wedge. He was allowed to win \$30 and then cleaned out 40. His spirit of avarice was now thoroughly aroused, and I am telling you the solemn truth when I say that he put up the horses and walked into the house and brought out a bag containing \$960 in gold. He sat down with greedy eyes and pale lips, and won and lost until we had his last dollar. There was no explosion when he had parted with his last gold piece. On the contrary he volunteered the statement that all had been fair and aboveboard. An afterclap always accompanies such events, however, and we got out of the state just as he had secured warrants for our arrest. 'The safest game worked in the country to-day is the counterfeit money dodge

and a goodly number of fakirs are rolling up fortunes by it. I supply myself with lot of new greenbacks-ones, twos, and fives—and then appear in some small town as an agent, or detective, or a stranger seeking recreation. It requires only a few days to size up the people. In every town of 8,000 inhabitants there In every town of 3,000 inhabitants there are half a dozen men who are ready to deal in the queer if it can be done safely. The money I have with me is, you understand, perfectly good. When I have selected my man I exhibit the, money as counterfeit. I am quietly supplying the 'stuff' to a few good fellows at so much on the dollar. Before he buys I give him a hill to take to the postoffice or bank. on the dollar. Before he buys! give him a bill to take to the postoffice or bank. It passes without question, and he is elated. I am ready to leave a dollar bill with him as a sample, but if he gives an

order to be filled two weeks later he must pay me a certain sum in advance, say \$40 on the hundred. To prove to him that I have his interests and safety at heart, I produce a paper in which he makes me his financial agent to receive and receipt for all moneys. Then give him my note of hand, due some weeks ahead for whatever money he pays me, and he rests assured that the law cannot trouble him. His order is never filled, of course. Suppose he kicks. He has given me power of attorney. I have not had a dollar of the queer in my possession. The document is an effectual bar to his recovering or prosecuting. I have seen two or three tests of it, and the fakir came out with flying colors in each instance. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, however, the victim loses whatever he has advanced without a thought of raising a row. He has been caught in bad company. He intended to swindle his neighbors. He is amenable to the law. He is glad enough to let the matter drop and say no more about it, and the fakir goes from pasture to pasture and rolls up a fat bank account. When you read in some newspapers of the sharpness and cuteness of the American people, just re-member what I have told you. No people are swindled oftener, and none hun-ger so badly for the fakir and his tricks."

AN ERROR IN HIS ACCOUNTS. The Half Million Discrepancy That Startled Captain Hobbs.

Albany (Ga.) News: Captain R. Hobbs of this city, after he met with the misfortune of losing his arm on the battlefield during the late war, was appointed pur-chasing agent in this territory for the army of Virginia. Under the confederate law prohibiting the planting of more than three acres of cotton, large areas of corn was cultivated in the south, and hogs and cattle were raised and slaughtered in great numbers. No marauding band of Yankee soldiers penetrated this rich belt, and it was the granary and meathouse of the confederacy. For the last two years of the war's duration a constant and steady supply of provisions for the confederate army flowed from this land of plenty. The agents of the confederacy, with tireless energy, scoured the country collecting the grain and meat that sustained the strength of the fighting

Captain Hobbs, as purchasing agent, paid out monthly, vast sums of confeder-ate money and sent in regularly his accounts to be audited. On one occasion he was surprised and greatly disturbed m mind at receiving a telegram from the auditor, saying:
"There is a discrepancy of \$500,000 in

your account. Come at once."
With all possible haste he made prepar-

ations to answer the urgent call of his superior, thinking the while how such an error could have crept in. He hastily examined his records, balanced his cash, and being unable to discover anything wrong was the more greatly perplexed. He took his departure for headquarters with forebodings of coming evil, but sustained and comforted with the consciousness of honest dealings. Arriving at the auditor's office he hastily sought an explanation, and was overcome wite a sense of relief when told that the discrepency was in his favor, but that they wanted him to account for it if possible

Comparing the auditor's record with the transcript of his books, the captain soon discovered that he had been credited by two bushels of corn for every sack received, when, in fact, the sacks weighed only ninety-six pounds. That will give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking to feed the confederate army. What an immense quantity of corn it would require at an error of a peck to a sack, to make a half million of dollars, even at confederate prices.

General Washington's Farm. From an Almanac of 1799: General Washington possesses 10,000 acres of land in one body, where he lives; constantly employs 240 hands; keeps 25 plows going all the year, when the weather will permit; sowed in 1787 600 bushels of oats. 700 acres of wheat, and prepared as peas, etc.; has near 500 acres in grass and sowed 150 with turnips. Stock, 140 horses, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, eifers and steers, and 500 sheep. The lands about his seat are all laid down in grass; the farms are scattered around at distance of two, three, four or five miles, which the general visits every day unless the weather is absolutely stormy. He is constantly making various and extensive experiments for the improvement of agriculture. He is stimulated with that desire which always actuates him-to do good to mankind. killed 150 hogs, weighing 18,500 pounds, for his family use, exclusive of provision or his negroes, which was made into

bacon. Natural Barometers.

In the village of Meyrin, in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, some disused wells, it is said, have been hermetically sealed and devoted to the novel purpose of serving as barometers to the In this arrangement an oritioe of about one inch in diameter is made in the cover of the well, by means of which the internal air is put in communication with the external. When the air pressure outside diminishes on the rof a storm the air in the well and blows a whistle in connection with the orifice, and in this simple way notice of a storm's approach is duly given to the inhabitants. But if, on the contrary, inhabitants. But if, on the contrary, the pressure increases, a sound of a different and well-understood character is produced by the entry of the air into the well, and the probability of fine weather

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